

McKinley Denounced.

A. P. A's Pledge Themselves to Defeat Him.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The American Protective association, supreme council, closed its sessions to day, but few delegates remaining to the adjournment. The most important action was that of discontinuing the advisory board which was accomplished after a long discussion, in which it was specifically stated that the recent developments in the McKinley boycott had nothing to do with the action and no reflection upon Judge Stevens, the chairman, was intended. The supreme council, composed of the supreme officers of the organization, replaces the advisory board and this body was by resolution directed to pass upon the status of the presidential candidates of Republican, Democratic and other parties and report publicly of them.

Washington was adopted as the permanent headquarters of the American Protective association and Kansas City selected as the next place of annual meeting.

Four of the principal officers were elected Saturday and the list was completed as follows: Supreme secretary, W J Palmer, of Butte, Mont.; supreme treasurer, F C Campbell, of Minneapolis, Minn.; supreme sergeant-at-arms, J W Ellis, of Indian Territory; supreme guard, W B Howard, of Omaha, Neb.; supreme sentinel, T S Henson, of Columbus, O.

The convention closed with a public mass meeting to-night which was presided over by Congressman Linton.

At a meeting of delegates to the supreme council representing 20 different States, held this evening, after the council adjourned, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the supreme council of the American Protective association of the United States, at its session Saturday evening, by a unanimous vote adopted the report of the national advisory board, which report endorsed the action of the executive committee of said board and in plain language, said that the executive committee was justified in publishing the political affiliation of McKinley with the Roman political hierarchy, which affiliation is proven by the affidavits of reputable members of the order, and which affidavits have never been controverted except by the unsworn statement of Major McKinley himself; and

Whereas, Major McKinley did on May 14th, 1896, to a committee of the national board, in the city of Canton, O.; state that he heartily approved the principles of the American Protective association, and on the following day an interview to the press denying that he had met such a committee, thus giving the lie to the report of the committee, which was composed of honorable and truthful gentlemen; and

Whereas, the members of the supreme council have during its session been hounded and badgered by a large McKinley lobby, composed of members and non-members of the order, that used the most disreputable blackmailing methods to discredit the advisory board and to turn the supreme council into a McKinley ratification meeting, and, having signally failed to clear McKinley of the consequences of his pro-papal political record, to-day, after two thirds of the delegates had started for home, attempted to take revenge by abolishing the national advisory board, and accomplished the same by a vote of 30 to 29;

Resolved, That we, the delegates in condemnation meeting assembled, denounce the unwarranted interference of the paid McKinley lobby with the affairs of the order and denounce the cowardly denial by McKinley of his endorsement of the principles of the order given by him to our committee; and

Resolved, That because of his record as reported by the national advisory board, we herewith pledge ourselves, by our influence and efforts, to accomplish his defeat.

LOUISIANA'S JIM CROW CAR LAW.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The supreme court of the United States to-day in an opinion read by Justice Brown, sustained the constitutionality of the law of Louisiana, requiring the railroads of the State to provide separate cars for white and colored passengers. There was no interstate commerce feature in the case for the railroad upon which the incident occurred, giving rise to the case (Pressy vs. Ferguson) the East Louisiana railroad was and is operated wholly within the State.

Opinion states that by analogy to the laws of the congress, and of many of the States requiring the establishment of separate schools for children of the two races and other similar laws, the statute in question was within the competency of the Louisiana legislature, exercising the police power of the State. The judgment of the supreme court of the State, upholding the law was therefore affirmed.

Mr. Justice Harlan announced a very vigorous dissent, saying that he saw nothing but mischief in all such

laws. In his view of the case no power had the right to regulate the enjoyment of civil rights upon the basis of race. It would be just as reasonable and proper, he said, for States to pass laws requiring separate cars to be furnished for Catholics and Protestants.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, May 18, 1896.

McKinley paid a big price for the support of the A. P. A. Nothing less than a written pledge to live up to the principles of that organization should he be nominated and elected President. This pledge was obtained by a committee of three sent by the Supreme Council of the A. P. A. to see McKinley personally and report back to the Council. The visit was supposed to be kept secret and Saturday's papers contained a telegram stating that McKinley denied having been waited upon by an A. P. A. committee, but when that denial was published, the written pledge, signed by McKinley, which to all intents and purposes makes him a member of the A. P. A., was in Washington and being discussed by the members of the Supreme Council, who had been awaiting the return of their committee with considerable impatience. With that pledge, and it is said a considerable expenditure of money, it did not take the Supreme Council long to undo the anti-McKinley work of the advisory committee, and to virtually hitch the organization to the tail of the McKinley kite.

Car Reed has resumed his crown and has abandoned the conciliatory, you're-a-good-fellow style which he assumed as a candidate for his party's presidential nomination and again become the autocrat of the House that he used to be. He has also resumed the habit of making enemies by firing sarcastic epigrams at members who give him an opening either on the floor of the House or in private conversations. The meaning of all this is perfectly plain. Mr. Reed sees the McKinley shadow on the wall and no longer regards himself as in the Presidential running. He can have the second place, but it is said that he will not take it unless he finds it necessary to keep it from going to some man like Senator Proctor or to Senator Quay, both of whom he thinks betrayed him. If he takes the second place it is said that he will be open to the charge of treachery to the combine, each member of which pledged himself to make no deal with McKinley.

The democratic Senators were unanimous in their belief that Col. Dupont, of Delaware, was not entitled to a seat in the Senate, and as the populists voted with them Dupont was turned down by a majority of 1. It was thought that some of the republicans would vote against Dupont, but such strong party pressure was brought to bear that those who would not swallow their convictions outright by voting for him allowed themselves to be paired, which amounted to the same thing. It can be positively stated that the democrats did not offer the populists a single inducement to vote against Dupont. Aside from their convictions, there were several strong reasons for their doing so anyway, not the least of which would have been their loss of the balance of power in the Senate if Dupont had been seated.

At least one important office has sought a man, and found him before he knew it was after him. Mr. Dominick I. Murphy, of Pa., who has been nominated to succeed Commissioner Lochren, who has been nominated to be U. S. Judge of the Minnesota district, got the first news of his promotion from a newspaper bulletin board. Gen. Dana has been nominated to succeed Mr. Murphy as first Deputy Commissioner of Penitents. He has been chief of a division in the office for a long time.

When a man gets a reputation for dodging, such as Senator Allison, of Iowa has had for many years, he cannot come out flatfooted upon any important question without creating a sensation and stirring up a nest of interrogation points. That is just what Senator Allison's square statement in favor of the gold standard and against the free coinage of silver has done. Mr. Allison has been a sort of Presidential candidate for twenty years and has made it a point to try to stand well with everybody in his party. His entirely unexpected declaration is taken to mean that he, like John Sherman, has come to the conclusion that he will never get the Presidential nomination of his party and that it is useless to longer keep up the trouble-ome habit of dodging.

The senate has adopted another Cuban resolution. This time it asks the President to furnish it with the details of what has been done and what it is proposed to do towards seeing that Americans arrested by the Spanish in Cuba are not deprived of any of their treaty rights. This resolution was probably adopted more for its effect upon the Spanish than for information, as every Senator must have known the prompt and vigorous steps taken by the administration which led to the setting aside of the sentence of death imposed upon several Americans by a Spanish Court Martial and the ordering of the civil trial for the prisoners. Gen. Fitz Lee has received his final instructions and will this week go to Cuba. A great deal of rot has been written about these instructions. As a matter of fact they are probably known only to President Cleveland, Secretary Olney and Gen. Lee and it is certain that neither of them would talk about them for publication. What has been published on the subject is guess work.

GEORGIA SUNDAY REST LAW.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The validity and constitutionality of the Sunday rest law of the State of Georgia were sustained by the supreme court of the United States to-day.

L. F. Hennigton, superintendent of transportation of the Alabama Great Southern Railroad, was indicted in Dade county, Ga., on Sunday, March 15, 1891, in violation of the State law which forbids the running of any freight train in the State on the seventh day. He pleaded not guilty, setting up in defense that the statute as applied to the case was in conflict with the provisions of the Federal Constitution, giving congress power to regulate commerce among the States. He was convicted and this conviction was affirmed by the supreme court of the State. From that judgment the case came to the supreme court of the United States.

Mr. Justice Harlan delivered the opinion of the court. It reviewed at length the history of the legislation, the views of authorities and decisions pertinent thereto and the conclusion is reached "that such a law, although in a limited degree affecting interstate commerce, is not for that reason a needless intrusion upon the domain of Federal jurisdiction, nor strictly a regulation of interstate commerce, but, considered in its own nature is an ordinary police regulation designed to secure the well being and to promote the general welfare of the people within the State by which it was established, and therefore not invalid by force alone of the Constitution of the United States."

Chief Justice Fuller announced that himself and Justice White were unable to concur in the decision of the court. Interstate traffic, he said, was national in its character, and could be subjected only to relations of a uniform character. The statute in question, he said, amounted to a regulation of interstate commerce, the enactment of which by the terms of the Constitution was reserved to congress alone. The claims that the statute was passed in the existence of the police power of the State made no difference in the view of the dissenting justices, the result was the same—if it came in conflict with a power to be exercised alone by congress, it must give way.

THE ALABAMA FRAUDS.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The resolution for the appointment of a select committee to State of Alabama and to report whether a republican form of government exists in that State came up to-day in the senate. Mr. Allen (Pop.), of Nebraska, making a motion that the senate proceed to its consideration. There were only six votes in favor of the motion—two from Populist senators—Allen and Teller, of Kansas, and four from Republican senators—Chandler, Frye, Gallinger and Morrill.

The vote against it numbered 41. Mr. Allen saw in the result of the vote a proof of the insincerity of the Republican senators, but Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, justified himself and his Republican colleagues on the ground that the question was one to come before the senate at the next session, not this one; and that as to the general election in Alabama—whether fraudulent or not—the senate had no right to inquire into it, unless it affected the election of a senator.

Mr. Chandler (Rep.), of New Hampshire, who voted for the motion, said that, under other circumstances, when there was no appropriation bill directly before the senate, the resolution would receive the support of a large number, if not all the senators in the Republican side.

OOM PAUL'S EFFECTIVE PRAYER.

This Story May Not Be True, but It Is Far From Impossible.

Here is a little anecdote told, not by a malicious outsider, but by a Boer. In the early days, before the Transvaal was a republic, there was a famine in the land, and a party was organized to hunt the hartbeest. For days the party scoured the veldt in vain; there was no sign of game of any description. Then one of the Boers declared his intention of retiring into the bush to pray for success, as did the patriarchs of old. He accordingly left the party in company with a native and disappeared into the bush. Some hours afterward the Boer returned and informed the party solemnly that he had prayed, and in three days' time a very large troop of hartbeest would pass that way. The party remained at the camp, and, sure enough, two days after the promised game appeared in sight, and the Dutchmen, with thankful hearts, made a great haul.

From that moment "the man of prayer" became the popular hero until he was elected president of the South African republic. That man was Paul Kruger.

And now listen to the edifying sequel: It was some time afterward that the native who accompanied Kruger into the bush gave his version of the affair. The native stated that when Kruger entered the bush he did not pray, but struck out for a neighboring Kaffir kraal. Calling the headmen, the Boer informed them that the white people were starving and could find no game. There was a large number of armed Boers on the other side of the bush, who had sent him to tell them that unless they (the natives) discovered game in less than three days they would all be shot. Knowing Boer methods only too well, the frightened natives set out forthwith, discovered the game and drove it toward the Boer camp.—London Figaro.

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